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In the Claims:

1.(original) A textile treatment delivery system adapted to impart textile conditioning composition and fragrance to a fabric while it is being dried in a heated drier, the delivery system comprising at least one textile conditioning composition and at least one fragrance in a sublimable carrier substance.

2.(original) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1, in which the sublimable substance has a sublimation temperature in the operating temperature range of the drier.

Claims 3 – 10 are cancelled.

11. (previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1 in which the sublimable substance has a maximum molecular weight of 200.

12. (previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1 in which the sublimable substance has a maximum molecular weight of 170.

13.( previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1, in which the sublimable substance includes adamantane.

14. (previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 2, in which the sublimable substance includes adamantane.

15. (previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1, in which the sublimable substance is a blend of at least two sublimable substances.

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16.( currently amended) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 15, in which one of the sublimable substances is adamantane ~~adamantine~~.

17.( currently amended) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 16, in which one of the sublimable substances is adamantane ~~adamantine~~, which is present to the extent of at least 50% by weight of the total sublimable substance

18.( previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1, in which the sublimable substance comprises not more than 60%wt. of the total weight of the textile treatment delivery system.

19.( previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 18, in which the sublimable substance comprises not more than 50%wt. of the total weight of the textile treatment delivery system.

20.( previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 19, in which the sublimable substance comprises not more than 40%wt. of the total weight of the textile treatment delivery system.

21.( previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1, in which the textile conditioning composition is selected from fabric softener compositions, anti-static compositions, and compositions that provide simultaneous fabric softening and anti-static benefits to treated fabrics.

22.( previously presented) A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 2, in which the textile conditioning composition is selected from fabric softener compositions, anti-static compositions, and compositions that provide simultaneous fabric softening and anti-static benefits to treated fabrics.

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23.( previously presented)      A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 13, in which the textile conditioning composition is selected from fabric softener compositions, anti-static compositions, and compositions that provide simultaneous fabric softening and anti-static benefits to treated fabrics.

24.( previously presented)      A textile treatment delivery system according to claim 1, in which the the fragrance composition includes at least one aroma chemicals that has a low vapour pressure and at least one that has a high vapour pressure.

25.( previously presented)      A method of providing textile conditioning and fragrance to a fabric that is being dried in a heated drier, comprising the addition to the fabric in the drier of at least one textile conditioning composition and at least one fragrance in a sublimable carrier substance.

26.( previously presented)      The method according to claim 25 wherein the sublimable substance has a sublimation temperature in the operating temperature range of the drier.

27.( previously presented)      The method according to claim 26 wherein the sublimable substance comprises adamantane.

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substance. The mode of this application can take several forms including (a) heating or placing a sublimable substance on the reduced pressure so it condenses on fibers, (b) applying the sublimable substance via a solution and a solvent onto the fibers and, (c) applying the sublimable substance via an emulsion or a dispersion of the same onto the fibers. A key feature of the Kuwayama preference is however that the sublimable substance which had been used can be readily removed without the application of additional procedures after the formation of the fiber products and that there is no problem in subsequent finishing operations such as dyeing or applying a fluorine compound finish. (see Kuwayama, col. 2, line 20 – 50). The Kuwayama reference however does not consider nor suggests the utility of the sublimable materials in any further processes or process steps. More specifically, it is very clear that the Kuwayama reference is only relevant insofar as the lubrication of fibers which are later to be used in spinning toward mating operations as the lubricity imparted upon the fibers appear not to have a detrimental effect when post-treated.

It is quite clear and objectively clear that the Kuwayama reference which is substantially directed to lubricating yarns does not appear to have any bearing as to the types of compositions now claimed, viz., “A textile treatment delivery system adapted to impart textile conditioning composition and fragrance to a fabric while it is being dried in a heated drier, the delivery system comprising at least one textile conditioning composition and at least one fragrance in a sublimable carrier substance.” The Kuwayama process is at best an industrial type process, and does not suggest or contemplate in any reasonable manner and “textile treatment delivery system” such as is presently claimed. One of appropriate skill in the art, seeking to provide a solution whereby garments or other finished goods which are tumbled in a conventional clothes dryer might be treated would not consider the Kuwayama processes being in any way or manner as being technically relevant. Nothing in the Kuwayama reference teaches the utility of a sublimable material as a carrier substance for a textile conditioning composition and for at least one fragrance material. Kuwayama at best teaches a lubricant for application to fibers or yarns well prior to the manufacture of any finished goods produced therefrom, and does not teach